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(54) Novel lipidic furans useful for skin therapeutics

(57) A composition of matter useful for enhancing the metabolism of the skin and mucosal tissue and thereby improving its health and appearance. The composition of matter has the furan (2) - R, wherein R is a straight C₉₋₃₆ alkyl chain, having the formula CH₃-(CH₂)_n-(CH₂)_nCH₃, (n = 8 to 35). R can also be a straight unsaturated C₉₋₃₆ alkenyl chain with a single double bond, of the formula -(CH₂)_n-CH=CH-(CH₂)_m-CH₃, wherein n and m = 0 and n + m = 6 to 33. R can be a straight unsaturated C₉₋₃₆ chain, containing two to six double bonds, with the formula CH₃-(CH₂)_m-(CH=CH)_x-(CH₂)_n, wherein m, x and n = 0, m + 2x + n = 8 to 35. R can likewise be a straight unsaturated C₉₋₃₆ chain containing one to six double bonds and one triple bond, having the formula CH₃-(CH₂)_m-C≡C-(CH=CH-CH₂)_x, wherein m and x = 0 and m + 3x = 6 to 33. R may be straight unsaturated chain C₉₋₃₆ containing one to six double bonds and two to six triple bonds, having the structure CH₃-(CH₂)_m-(C≡C-CH₂)_y-(CH=CH-CH₂)_x-(CH₂)_n, wherein m, y, x and n = 0 and m + 3y + 3x + n = 8 to 35.

EP 0 775 480 A1

Description

Description of Prior Art

For many years, there has been much folklore surrounding the beneficial qualities of avocados and avocado oil in improving the skin.

The Applicant observed that workers handling avocado oil have significantly moisturized, smoother appearing hands. The Applicant also observed a group of Central American Indians, whose diet included a high proportion of fresh avocados and avocados in a slightly warmed decoction, had significantly healthier looking skin than tribes in nearby areas that did not include avocado in their diets in significant proportions.

Some skin care specialists recommend placing packs of freshly mashed avocado pulp to the skin, as well as various preparations containing avocado and avocado oils to freshen and revitalize the skin and improve its appearance.

Over the years, there have been attempts to determine exactly what it is in the avocado which improves the appearance of the skin. However, these efforts have been unsuccessful.

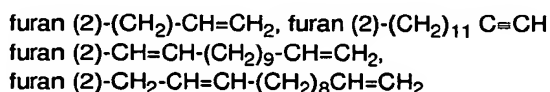
In U.S. Patent No. 4,386,067 to Guillon, the non-saponifiable fraction of avocado oil was mixed with the non-saponifiable fraction of soya-bean oil to form a mixture which aids in moisturizing the upper layer of skin. However, Guillon states that the composition of the non-saponifiable fraction is complex and is not completely known. No reference to lipidic furans is made.

U.S. Patent No. 4,324,802 to Koulbanis et al. discloses that the non-saponifiable fractions of avocado oil and/or soy bean oil have useful dermatological properties for use in cosmetic compositions to improve the appearance of aging, dry or wrinkled skin. Again, however, the composition of the non-saponifiable fractions of the avocado oil is not identified.

In the journal article "New Compounds From Avocado Pear", by Y. Kashman, I. Néeman and A. Lifshitz, Tetrahedron Vol. 25, pp. 4617-4631, compounds of Structure I, II and III with molecular weights 246, 248 and 250 were disclosed. No mention was made of the use of these compounds.

In the journal article "Partial Isolation Of and Characterization Of A New Natural Inhibitor Of Lysyl Oxidase From Avocado Seed Oil", by Mr. J. Werman, S. Mokady, and I. Néeman, J. Agric. Food Chem. 1990, 38, 2164-2168, it was reported that a unsaponifiable component ("C") of avocado seed oil inhibits the action of lysyl oxidase. Lysyl oxidase initiates cross-links in collagen and in collagenic connective tissue, including skin, and an over abundance of these cross-links results in wrinkles, and a lack of elasticity in the skin. Werman et al. noted component "C" was derivable only from the unsaponifiable fraction of unrefined avocado oil or avocado seed oil. The researchers were unable to determine the composition of component "C", which was stated as being "probably a mixture of some polyalcoholic compounds, one of them having a molecular weight of 248 and being composed of a 17-carbon aliphatic chain with a furan ring." p. 2167

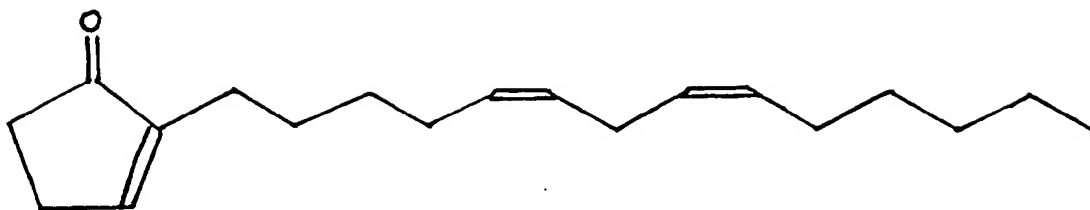
In "The Avocatins - A New Class of Natural Products" by H. Magalhaes Alves, et al., An. Acad. brasil. Cien., (1970), 42 (suplemento), compounds referred to as avocatin were discussed. These compounds are extractable from seeds of avocado pears, and have structures including the following alkyl furans:



Each of these alkyl furans of the Alves, et al., article have a 13 carbon alkyl chain having one or two double bonds, or a single triple bond. The chain is attached to the number two position of a furan ring.

The short communication entitled "Isolation And Structure Elucidation of Growth Inhibitors For Silkworm Larvae From Avocado Leaves" by Ching-Fun Chang, et al., Agr. Biol. Chem., 39 (5), 1167-1168, 1975 discloses a growth inhibitor for Silkworm larvae, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4$ which when treated with p-toluene sulfonic acid, yielded a new compound $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}$, MW302, which is a two-substituted furan. The Chang et al. article fails to disclose the exact structure of this molecule or any cosmetic or therapeutic use of the compound for human skin use.

The journal article "A New Lipid Component Identified in Avocado Pear by GC-MS and NMR Spectroscopy", by N. Frega, et al. This journal article discloses the discovery of a new cyclic lipid compounds in the extracts of the unsaponifiable extracts of avocado having the following structure:



Not only is this compound not a furanyl lipid, but there was no discussion of for what these compounds might be useful.

Lastly, the article "Fatty Acids, Part XVI: The Synthesis Of All Isomeric C₁₈ Furan-Containing Fatty Acids", by M.S.F. Lie Ken Jie and C.H. Lam, Chemistry and Physics of Lipids 21 (1978) 275-287, discloses, as an intermediate in the synthesis of two and five substituted furanic compounds, the following structure: CH=CH(CH₂)_yX,

X = CH₃ or COOCH₃

y = number of methylene groups

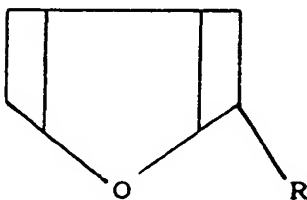
However, there is no discussion of what these compounds might be useful for.

Although a substantial amount of effort has been directed to elucidate what it is in avocados which make avocados good for the skin, these efforts have fallen short. No one in the past has identified the specific compounds from avocado which have useful cosmetic and therapeutic effects.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to a series of specific chemical compounds, termed lipidic furans, and their specificity to types I and III collagen, both of which are present in large amounts in the skin and mucosal tissues, (e.g. the tissue in the gums), and the use of these lipidic furans in enhancing the metabolic activities in these tissues. The enhanced metabolic activity exhibits itself by causing increases in the elasticity, protein content, DNA content, and for skin, increases in thickness of the epidermas and dermas. The enhanced metabolic activity is further exhibited by increases in the fibroblast population, total protein synthesis, collagen synthesis, heightened glucose metabolism in the treated tissues, and an overall improvement in the appearance and feel of the skin and mucosal tissue. These compounds are useful to combat dermal atrophy by slowing, and in many cases reversing the thinning skin, fine and coarse wrinkles, microvascular loss, capillary breakage and deformity brought about by chronological and photo aging of the skin. In sum, these compounds have the ability to markedly enhance the metabolism of skin and mucosal tissues.

The lipid furans of the invention have an aliphatic hydrocarbon with a minimum of nine carbon atoms attached to the number two position of the furan ring. These compounds have the general formula:



wherein R is a straight saturated chain alkyl -(CH₂)_nCH₃, and n = 8 to 35. R may also be a straight unsaturated alkyl chain C₉₋₃₆ with a single double bond, of the formula -(CH₂)_n-CH=CH-(CH₂)_m-CH₃, n and m ≠ 0 and n + m = 7 to 34. R may also be a straight unsaturated C₉₋₃₆ chain, containing two to six double bonds, with the formula CH₃-(CH₂)_m-(CH=CH)_x-(CH₂)_n, wherein m, x and n ≠ 0, m + 2x + n = 8 to 35. R may also comprise a straight unsaturated C₉₋₃₆ chain containing one to six double bonds and one triple bond, having the formula CH₃-(CH₂)_m-C≡C-(CH=CH-CH₂)_x-(CH₂)_n, wherein m, x and n ≠ 0 and m + 3x + n = 6 to 36, or R may comprise a straight unsaturated chain C₉₋₃₆ containing one to six double bonds and two to six triple bonds, having the structure CH₃-(CH₂)_m-(C≡C-CH₂)_y-(CH=CH-CH₂)_x-(CH₂)_n, wherein m, y, x and n ≠ 0 and m + 3y + 3x + n = 8 to 35.

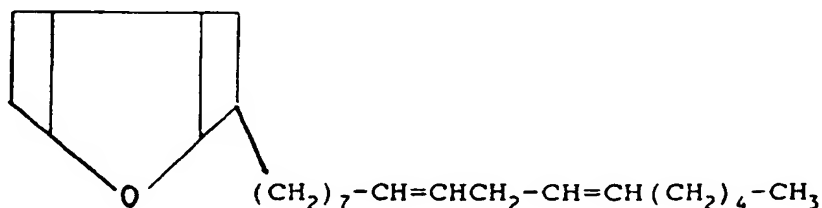
Illustrative examples of compounds falling under the definition include the following:

Capric furan (2 Furanyl nonane)
 Lauric furan (2 Furanyl hendecane)
 5 Myristic furan (2 Furanyl tridecane)
 Margaric furan (2 Furanyl hexadecane)
 Arachidic furan (2 Furanyl nonadecane)
 Lignoceric furan (2 Furanyl docosane)
 Lauroleic furan (11-(2 Furanyl)-8-cis-hendecene)
 10 Palmitoleic furan (15-(2 furanyl)-8-cis-pentadecene)
 Cis-vaccenic furan (17-(2 furanyl)-10-cis-heptadecene)
 Erucic furan (21-(2 furanyl)-12-cis-heneicosene)
 Nervonic furan (23-(2 furanyl)-14-cis-trieicosene)
 Linoleic furan (17-(2 furanyl)-8-11-cis-cis-heptadecadiene)
 15 Arachidonic furan (19-(2 furanyl)-4-7-10-13-cis-cis-cis-cis-nonatetraene)
 Crepenynic furan (18-(2 furanyl)-octadec-cis-8-en-11-yl)

Biological Activity

20 The compounds of the invention enhance the metabolism of the dermis of humans and animals and have therapeutic value when applied topically in a proper cosmetic control vehicle, or taken orally. For example, the control vehicle may comprise an oil-water, water-oil emulsions, or micro emulsion or micro encapsulated skin moisturizing formulation.

The Applicants have found that while all of the compounds listed above are useful, in particular the compound pictured below, 17-(2 Furanyl-8-11-cis-cis-heptadecadiene ("Linoleic Furan") has profound and beneficial effects on the
 25 epidermis and dermis of the skins and significantly the moisturization and smoothness of the skin.



which is either obtained by extraction from avocados, or produced synthetically, has a molecular weight of 302 Daltons, is oily, and has a light yellow color.

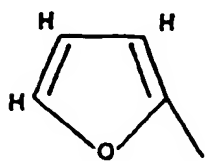
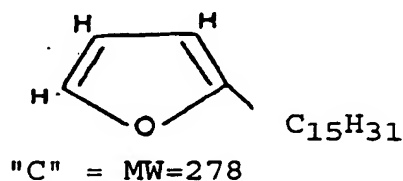
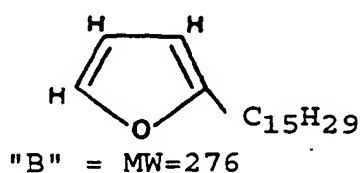
Linoleic Furan was obtained from the avocado oil by separation. The separation scheme involved normal phase liquid chromatography on highly activated silica gel Using hexane as the mobile phase. In this separation, 10 fractions were collected. Polarity was increased until the final fraction was removed by the use of 100% methanol. The separated fractions were subjected to mass spectroscopy. The major component of each fraction was determined by these analyses. In addition to the materials listed in Table 1, 42 mg of material were insoluble in the original hexane solvent when 20.5 g of starting avocado seed extract were used.

TABLE 1

FRACTION	MATERIAL (weight/weight)	%COMPOSITION
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A	Alkanes $C_{27}H_{56}$ $C_{29}H_{60}$ $C_{31}H_{64}$	61
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B-F	Alkenyl furans of the type	620
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E = (0.4%) stigmasterol

F = (0.6%) campesterol

$(CH_2)_7CH=CHCH_2CH=CH(CH_2)_4CH_3$

"D" = W=302

G	A mixture of F & H	23
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H	Tocopherol	83
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I	Sitosterol	136
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J	a tar like substance	67
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Upon testing these various fractions, it was found that Fraction D appeared to contain the most active material in terms of promoting dermal thickening (Table 2). This particular alkenyl furan containing fraction contained within it an alkenyl furan with a 302 Daltons molecular weight.

TABLE 2

EFFECT OF THE TOPICAL APPLICATION OF VARIOUS FRACTIONS OF AVOCADO SEED EXTRACT ON SKIN WEIGHT	
TREATMENT GROUP	PUNCH WEIGHT (mg wet weight/6mm punch biopsy)
Control	11.9 ± 0.1
Control Vehicle	11.7 ± 0.2
Fraction A	11.3 ± 0.4
Fraction D	13.0 ± 0.4*, **
Fraction F	11.8 ± 0.3
Fraction H	11.0 ± 0.3
Fraction J	12.3 ± 0.4
Values represent the mean ± S.E.M. of 5 animals (S.E.M. = Standard Error of the Mean)	

*Indicates significantly different from control at
p<0.05

**Indicates significantly different from vehicle control
at p<0.05.

In order to obtain more purified material with which subsequent work could be done, normal phase HPLC was initiated to separate Fraction D from the pit extract using preparative normal phase silica columns. With this system, a separation which gave three distinct peaks when monitored at 280 nm was achieved. In addition, thin layer plate chromatography also demonstrated that there was a separation of three distinct moieties. The three fractions which were obtained are: (1) a paraffin-like material, (2) a light yellow oil and (3) a dark yellow oil. The recovery of this material ranges from 40-55% of the applied material. The second step in the isolation is normal phase HPLC of the light yellow oil. A sufficient quantity of these three fractions was taken for additional purification. Using reverse phase HPLC on a C-18 column with an acetonitrile/tetrahydrofuran mobile phase, it was possible to divide the materials into families based on UV absorbance (Table 3).

Mass spectroscopy demonstrated that a separation of the 302 MW compound was achieved and that it eluted in the third fraction.

TABLE 3

SOURCE OF MATERIAL	FRACTIONS OBTAINED	COMMENTS
Normal Phase HPLC Fractions		
#28-30	A	max. absorbance at 266 nm
	B	colorless material which is greatest quantity (>80%) max. absorbance is <210 nm MW-302
# 9-10	C	max. absorbance is at 266 nm
	D	max. absorbance is at 216 nm
#16	E & J	max. absorbance is at 266 nm
	F, G, H & I	max. absorbance is at 216 nm

Following these separations, it was found that the material B obtained by reverse phase chromatography accounted for better than 80% of the material in the fraction #28-30 from normal phase HPLC (Table 3). Thus, it appeared that this

material was in the "dermal active material" and was the most prevalent molecular species in the dermal active material.

Although this work indicated that the alkenyl furan (MW 302) of fraction D of Table 2 was the molecule of interest, the precise structure of this compound was unknown. From the mass spectroscopy data and from the NMR data, it was evident that the structure contained two double bonds. Ozonolysis of the isolated compound was performed and mass spectroscopy and gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy on the oxidized fragments was carried out. This gave the structure D as presented in Table 1. However, this did not determine if the double bonds were "cis" or "trans".

To determine the absolute structure of the molecule, the ^1H NMR spectrum in addition to the ^{13}C NMR spectrum of the compound was examined. The ^1H NMR spectrum in CDCl_3 is identical to the spectrum of linoleic acid (an all cis compound) for the common chemical groups with the exception of the α methylene to the carboxyl and the furan. Stronger evidence for a common double bond stereochemistry comes from the ^{13}C NMR spectra. Trans double bonds would cause shifts of the α carbons up to 5 ppm in comparison to cis double bonds. The α carbons were assigned by heteronuclear correlation or decoupling and compared. The shifts were less than 0.1 ppm different which indicates that the double bonds have the same stereochemistry as in linoleic acid.

In addition, Raman spectroscopy on the purified 302 compound was performed. This study demonstrated a 1660 cm^{-1} peak which corresponds well to what would be expected with a cis, cis configuration. From this, it was determined that the active fraction "D" is indeed Linoleic Furan.

Empirical Evidence of Biological Activity of Linoleic Furan

Experiments were conducted to demonstrate that Linoleic Furan increases skin protein synthesis and thereby increases skin tissue as determined by dermal DNA and protein content.

Four sets of 8 female hairless mice were treated each day for 14 days with 0.1 ml of each formulation. The formulations were as follows:

- No treatment
- Control Vehicle - oil-in-water emulsion
- Vehicle with 3% (w/w)* natural isolated Linoleic Furan
- Vehicle with 3% (w/w) synthetic Linoleic Furan

In this and all subsequent studies, Linoleic Furan was formulated in an oil-in-water emulsion. The oil phase of this emulsion was 16% (w/w), the water phase ranged from 81 - 84% (w/w) and the concentration of Linoleic Furan ranged from 0-3%

(w/w). Skin composition and morphometric measurement were made as described in The Effect of Retinyl Palmate on Skin Composition and Morphometry, by Counts, D., Skreko, F., McBee, J. and Wich; Am. J. Soc. Cosmet. Chem. (1988) 39:235-240).

After treatment, the animals were sacrificed by cervical dislocation, the skin was removed and the subcutaneous tissue was dissected from the skin. A 6 mm punch biopsy was used to obtain a biopsy from the skin for analyses. For protein synthesis the biopsy was incubated in media containing $[2,3\text{-}^3\text{H}]$ proline. Following 4 hours of incubation, the tissue was placed in 10% weight/volume (w/v) trichloroacetic acid and analyzed for incorporation of $[2,3\text{-}^3\text{H}]$ proline into protein and collagenase digestible protein (Counts, D., Knighten, P. and Hegreberg, G., Biochemical Changes in the Skin of Mink with Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome: Increased Collagen Biosynthesis in the Dermis of Affected Mink. J. Invest. Dermatol. (1977) 69:521-526).

RESULTS:

The analyses of the skin composition demonstrated that the addition of 3% of either natural or synthetic Linoleic Furan had the same effect on skin composition and weight (Table 4). Although all of the alkenyl furan containing formulations significantly increased protein synthesis, not all significantly increased collagen synthesis in this study (Table 5). Therefore, it is possible to use synthetically produced Linoleic Furan rather than isolated natural Linoleic Furan for skin treatment formulations.

The effect of Linoleic Furan on skin composition was confirmed by the change in skin morphometry as determined by microscopy (Table 6). Thus, topical application of Linoleic Furan causes an increase in skin thickness. These data suggest that treatment of skin on aging humans with Linoleic Furan may reverse the dermal atrophy known to be associated with human skin chronological and photo aging.

* = weight/weight

TABLE 4

EFFECT OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC LINOLEIC FURAN ON THE SKIN OF HAIRLESS MICE				
TREATMENT GROUP	PUNCH WEIGHT (mg/punch)	PROTEIN CONTENT (mg/punch)	DNA CONTENT (μ g/punch)	COLLAGEN CONTENT (nmole HYP/Punch)
Control (no treatment)	12.2 \pm 0.7 (8)	2.66 \pm 0.19 (8)	51.0 \pm 7.8 (8)	109 \pm 29 (8)
Control Vehicle	13.6 \pm 0.4 (8)	3.11 \pm 0.25 (8)	57.0 \pm 2.7 (8)	192 \pm 28 (8)
3% Natural Linoleic Furan	18.1 \pm 0.4*,** (8)	4.52 \pm 0.31*,** (8)	96.7 \pm 9.9*,** (8)	185 \pm 18* (8)
3% Synthetic Linoleic Furan	17.6 \pm 0.4*,** (8)	4.07 \pm 0.3*,** (8)	79.5 \pm 3.7*,** (8)	187 \pm 26 (8)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.				

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p<0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

TABLE 5

EFFECT OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN PROTEIN AND COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS IN THE SKIN OF HAIRLESS MICE		
TREATMENT GROUP	TOTAL PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS
	(DPM [3 H]-PRO/Punch)	
Control (no treatment)	3836 \pm 597 (8)	1895 \pm 281 (8)
Control vehicle	4145 \pm 677 (8)	1892 \pm 351 (8)
3% Natural Linoleic Furan	6962 \pm 1073*,** (7)	2362 \pm 517 (7)
3% Synthetic Linoleic Furan	6693 \pm 790*,** (6)	2561 \pm 370 (6)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.		

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p<0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

TABLE 6

EFFECT OF LINOLEIC FURAN OR SKIN MORPHOMETRY OF HAIRLESS MICE			
TREATMENT GROUP	EPIDERMAL THICKNESS	DERMAL THICKNESS (μ m)	TOTAL THICKNESS
Control (no treatment)	2.09 \pm 0.07 (10)	16.6 \pm 1.3 (10)	33.7 \pm 1.5 (10)
Control vehicle	5.69 \pm 0.27* (10)	22.1 \pm 3.0 (10)	39.5 \pm 3.4 (10)
3% Natural Linoleic Furan	10.1 \pm 0.55*,** (9)	25.2 \pm 1.7*,*** (9)	46.1 \pm 1.9* (9)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.			

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p<0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

The Effect of Long Term Treatment With Linoleic Furan on Skin Metabolism and Morphometry

PURPOSE:

To determine if the application of Linoleic Furan for extended periods of time gives the same results as the two weeks of treatment.

PROTOCOL:

Female hairless mice were treated with 0.1 ml of either Control vehicle or 3% Linoleic Furan incorporated into Control vehicle each day for 6 weeks. At termination, the animals were biopsied for histology and skin biochemical analyses as described above.

RESULTS:

As can be seen in Table 7, six weeks of treatment dramatically increased punch weight, protein content and DNA content in the skin. The increase in protein synthesis observed after 14 days of topical application Linoleic Furan was sustained after 6 weeks of application. In this study collagen synthesis was also increased (Table 8). The increase in epidermal, dermal and total skin thickness is also dramatically sustained (Table 9). Finally, while six weeks of treatment with Control vehicle alone increases (the number of fibroblasts within the dermis (Table 10), the addition of 3% Linoleic Furan to Control vehicle significantly increases the number of fibroblasts in the dermis over and above the increase due to Control vehicle alone. Although treatment with Control vehicle also causes changes in all these parameters at 6 weeks, the effect is not as dramatic as the changes brought about by Control vehicle plus 3% Linoleic Furan. These increases in tissue can be partially explained by the increase in protein synthesis and the number of dermal cells (fibroblasts) in the skin of the treated groups (Tables 8 and 10).

TABLE 7

EFFECT OF LONG TERM TREATMENT (6 WEEKS) WITH LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN COMPOSITION OF HAIRLESS MICE				
TREATMENT GROUP	PUNCH WEIGHT (mg/punch)	PROTEIN CONTENT (mg/punch)	DNA CONTENT (μ g/punch)	COLLAGEN CONTENT (nmole HYP/Punch)
Control (no treatment)	10.9 \pm 0.4 (10)	0.94 \pm 0.04 (10)	40.4 \pm 7.4 (10)	211 \pm 31 (10)
Control Vehicle	13.6 \pm 0.5* (9)	1.40 \pm 0.16* (9)	47.1 \pm 2.1* (9)	202 \pm 16 (9)
3% Natural Linoleic Furan	17.1 \pm 0.4*,** (10)	1.90 \pm 0.05*,** (10)	64.5 \pm 2.7*,** (10)	226 \pm 15 (10)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parenthesis.				

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at $p < 0.05$.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at $p < 0.05$.

TABLE 8

EFFECT OF LONG TERM APPLICATION (6 WEEKS) OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN PROTEIN AND COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS OF HAIRLESS MICE		
TREATMENT GROUP	TOTAL PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS
	(DPM ^[3H] -PRO/Punch)	
Control (no treatment)	4,750 \pm 630 (10)	2,830 \pm 380 (10)
Control Vehicle	5,900 \pm 500 (9)	3,210 \pm 290 (9)
Vehicle+ 3% natural Linoleic Furan	10,100 \pm 1360*,** (10)	4,490 \pm 620* (10)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals of parenthesis.		

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at $p < 0.05$.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at $p < 0.05$.

TABLE 9

EFFECT OF LONG TERM APPLICATION (6 WEEKS) OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN COMPOSITION OF HAIRLESS MICE

TREATMENT GROUP	EPIDERMAL THICK- NESS	DERMAL THICKNESS (μm)	TOTAL THICKNESS
Control (no treatment)	2.10 \pm 0.4 (10)	18.1 \pm 1.1 (10)	32.7 \pm 1.4 (10)
Control Vehicle	5.86 \pm 0.24 (10)	19.4 \pm 1.1 (10)	36.6 \pm 1.5 (10)
Vehicle+ natural Linoleic Furan	8.73 \pm 0.69*,** (10)	24.7 \pm 0.8*,** (10)	43.6 \pm 0.9*,** (10)

Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parenthesis.

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at $p < 0.05$.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at $p < 0.05$.

TABLE 10

EFFECT OF LONG TERM APPLICATION (6 WEEKS) OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON THE DERMAL FIBROBLAST POPULATION OF HAIRLESS MICE

TREATMENT GROUP	FIBROBLAST POPULATION	
	(number of fibroblasts/0.274 mm surface)	(number of fibroblasts/mm ² cross sectional area)
Control (no treatment)	121 \pm 9 (3)	1637 \pm 128 (3)
Control Vehicle	242 \pm 8* (3)	2730 \pm 173* (3)
Vehicle + 3% natural Linoleic Furan	592 \pm 54*,** (3)	6174 \pm 587*,** (3)

Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at $p < 0.05$.

**Indicates significantly different from control vehicle treated group at $p < 0.05$.

Glucose Utilization In Skin After Treatment With Linoleic Furan

PURPOSE:

Although there is an increase in general protein synthesis within skin treated with Linoleic Furan, it is not apparent where the extra energy necessary to support this increased activity is generated. An increase in aerobic glucose metabolism may account for a large portion of this energy. The Applicant determined that there is an increase in aerobic glucose metabolism.

ANIMAL TREATMENT PROTOCOL:

Three groups containing 5 female hairless mice each were obtained. One group served as an untreated control group. The two remaining groups were treated with 0.1 ml of either vehicle or vehicle plus Linoleic Furan each day for 4 weeks. The treatment groups were as follows:

- Control (untreated)
- Control vehicle
- Vehicle + 2% Linoleic Furan

Animals were sacrificed at the end of 4 weeks.

ASSAY PROTOCOL:

After sacrifice, the skins were removed from the treated area of the animal and scraped free from the underlying tissues. A 6 mm diameter punch biopsy was next taken from the skin and placed in a test tube with ml of modified Krebs-Ringer solution (0.01M glucose) which had been aerated with CO₂:O₂ 5:95% to yield a pH of 7.3. Ten μ Ci of [U-¹⁴C]glucose (ICN Biomedicals, Inc. 6.8 mCi/mmol) were added and the tube sealed and incubated for 45 minutes at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by the addition of 0.55 ml of 100% (w/v) trichloroacetic acid. The test tubes were incubated for an additional hour, and the released ¹⁴CO₂ was trapped on base impregnated paper and subsequently counted in a liquid scintillation counter.

RESULTS:

Applicant found that treatment with Linoleic Furan significantly increased glucose metabolism (Table 11), and demonstrates that skin treated with Linoleic Furan has enhanced metabolic activity. As older skin is thought to be less efficient in glucose utilization than younger skin, the treatment with Linoleic Furan will be useful in treating aged skin.

TABLE 11

EFFECT OF TREATMENT WITH 2% LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN GLUCOSE UTILIZATION OR METABOLISM	
TREATMENT GROUP	GLUCOSE METABOLISM (DPM ¹⁴ CO ₂ formed/punch/45 min)
Control (untreated)	1429±628 (4)
Control vehicle	1018±182 (5)
Vehicle + 2% Linoleic Furan	4042±988**
Values represent the mean ± S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.	

* Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p<0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

The Effect Of Increasing Doses Of Linoleic Furan On Skin Composition And Protein Synthesis

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL:

Five sets of female hairless mice (10 mice per group) were either treated daily with 100 μ l of a series of cosmetic formulations or used as untreated control animals. The treatment groups were as follows:

- Untreated Control
- Control vehicle
- Vehicle + 1% (w/w) Natural Linoleic Furan
- Vehicle + 2% (w/w) Natural Linoleic Furan
- Vehicle + 3% (w/w) Natural Linoleic Furan

The mice were treated for 15 days, sacrificed, and the skin taken for biochemical analysis, protein synthesis rate determination, and histology.

RESULTS:

From these dose response studies, it was apparent that Linoleic Furan has a specific effect on skin thickness as determined in a variety of ways (skin thickness, punch biopsy weight, or punch biopsy composition). In addition, the DNA content (a measure of cellularity) was increased in each vehicle tested when compared to the vehicle control

EP 0 775 480 A1

group (Tables 12, 13, and 14). These studies also indicated that there was an increase in the protein content due to the delivery of Linoleic Furan. Finally, in every treatment group there was a trend of increased total collagen content when compared to the control vehicle treated group (Table 12).

In addition to these findings, it was apparent that protein synthesis as well as collagen synthesis was increased by the addition of Linoleic Furan to the vehicle (Table 13). In addition, the biochemical findings were strongly supported by the finding that the skin thickness was increased in each of the test systems (both epidermis as well as dermis (Table 14)).

TABLE 12

EFFECT OF INCREASING DOSES OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN COMPOSITION				
TREATMENT GROUP	PUNCH WEIGHT (mg/punch)	PROTEIN CONTENT (mg/punch)	DNA CONTENT (μg/punch)	COLLAGEN CONTENT (nmole HYP/punch)
Control (no treatment)	11.9±0.4 (10)	1.26±0.08 (10)	67.9±4.6 (10)	106±12 (10)
Control vehicle	13.9±0.4 (10)	1.83±0.12* (10)	55.6±3.1* (10)	146±10* (10)
Vehicle + 1% Linoleic Furan	14.6±0.7* (10)	2.08±0.15* (10)	69.2±4.7** (10)	160±14* (10)
Vehicle + 2% Linoleic Furan	16.1±0.6*,** (10)	2.07±0.12* (10)	74.7±4.8** (10)	184±25* (10)
Vehicle + 3% Linoleic Furan	17.8±0.6*,** (10)	2.51±0.51*,** (9)	84.2±4.1*,** (9)	173±12* (9)
Values represent the mean ± S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.				

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p>0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

TABLE 13

EFFECT OF INCREASING DOSES OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN PROTEIN AND COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS		
TREATMENT GROUP	TOTAL PROTEIN SYNTHESIS	COLLAGEN SYNTHESIS
	(DPM ³ H-PRO/Punch)	
Control (no treatment)	1582±75 (9)	960±35 (9)
Control Vehicle	3684±239* (10)	1350±90* (10)
Vehicle ± 1% Linoleic Furan	3974±462* (10)	1485±157* (10)
Vehicle ± 2% Linoleic Furan	4623±556* (10)	1780±232*,** (10)
Vehicle ± 3% Linoleic Furan	5402±724*,** (10)	1771±248*,** (10)
Values represent the mean ± S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.		

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at p<0.05.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at p<0.05.

TABLE 14

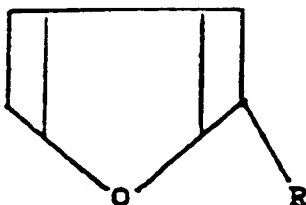
EFFECT OF INCREASING DOSES OF LINOLEIC FURAN ON SKIN MORPHOMETRY			
TREATMENT GROUP	EPIDERMAL THICKNESS (μm)	DERMAL THICKNESS (μm)	TOTAL THICKNESS (μm)
Control (no treatment)	2.06 \pm 0.03 (10)	16.98 \pm 1.03 (10)	39.74 \pm 1.19 (10)
Control Vehicle	4.75 \pm 0.15* (10)	15.09 \pm 1.10 (10)	39.15 \pm 1.45 (10)
Vehicle + 1% Linoleic Furan	5.89 \pm 0.35*,** (10)	17.76 \pm 0.89 (10)	40.41 \pm 1.60 (10)
Vehicle + 2% Linoleic Furan	7.35 \pm 0.6*,** (10)	20.22 \pm 1.08*,** (10)	41.31 \pm 1.65 (10)
Vehicle + 3% Linoleic Furan	9.11 \pm 0.50*,** (10)	20.74 \pm 1.90** (10)	42.58 \pm 1.55 (10)
Values represent the mean \pm S.E.M. of the number of animals in parentheses.			

*Indicates significantly different from untreated control at $p < 0.05$.

**Indicates significantly different from the control vehicle treated group at $p < 0.05$.

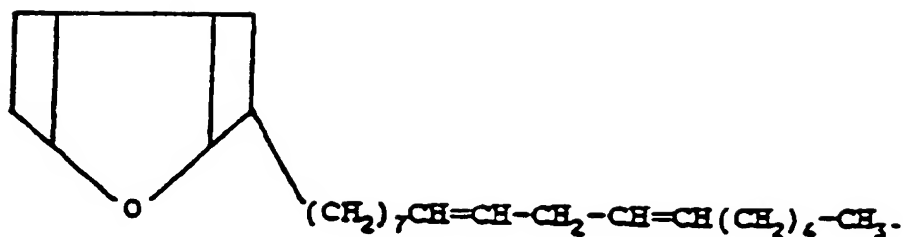
Claims

1. A composition for enhancing the metabolism of skin and mucosal tissue and thereby improving its health and appearance, comprising a lipidic furan having the following general formula:



wherein R is selected from the group consisting of one of a straight C_{9-36} alkyl chain, having the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_3$, wherein $n = 8$ to 35 ; a straight unsaturated alkenyl C_{9-36} chain with a single double bond, of the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{-CH=CH-(CH}_2)_m\text{-CH}_3$, wherein n and $m = 0$ and $n + m = 7$ to 34 ; a straight unsaturated C_{9-36} chain, containing two to six double bonds, with the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_m\text{-(CH=CH)}_x\text{-(CH}_2)_n$, wherein m , x and $n = 0$, and $m + 2X + n = 8$ to 35 ; a straight unsaturated chain, having the formula $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$; a straight unsaturated C_{9-36} chain containing one to six double bonds and one triple bond, having the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_m\text{-C}\equiv\text{C-(CH=CH-CH}_2)_x\text{-(CH}_2)_n$, wherein m , x and $n = 0$ and $m + 3x + n = 6$ to 33 ; a straight unsaturated chain C_{9-36} containing one to six double bonds and two to six triple bonds, having the structure $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2)_m\text{-(C}\equiv\text{C-CH}_2)_y\text{-(CH=CH-CH}_2)_x\text{-(CH}_2)_n$, wherein m , y , x and $n = 0$ and $m + 3y + 3X + n = 8$ to 35 .

2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein R is $-(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH=CH-CH}_2\text{-CH=CH(CH}_2)_4\text{-CH}_3$, and all double bonds are cis.
3. A cosmetic method for enhancing the metabolism of skin and mucosal tissue and thereby improving its health and appearance, comprising the step of administering a cosmetically effective amount of a lipidic furan as defined in Claim 1 or 2 to person.
4. The cosmetic method of Claim 3, wherein said lipidic furan has the following formula:



- 15
5. The composition of Claim 1 or 2 or the method of Claim 3 or 4, wherein said lipidic furan is topically applied to the skin in an appropriate carrier vehicle.
6. The composition of Claim 1 or 2 or the method of Claim 3 or 4, wherein said lipidic furan is taken orally.
- 20
7. The composition of any of Claims 1, 2, 5 or 6 or the method of any of Claims 3 to 6, wherein said lipidic furan is present in a concentration range of approximately 1 to 3%.
8. The composition or method of Claim 7, wherein said lipidic furan is present in a concentration range of approximately 3%.
- 25
9. Use of a lipidic furan as defined in Claim 1 or 2 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating skin disorders.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 95 65 0042

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
E	US-A-5 468 490 (HUBER S RICHARD ET AL) * the whole document *	1-9	A61K7/48 A61K31/34
X	FR-A-2 678 614 (PHARMASCIENCE LAB) * the whole document *	1-9	
Y	FR-A-1 248 192 (G VALMOND) * the whole document *	1-9	
Y	PARFUMS, COSMETIQUES, AROMES, vol. 61, February 1985 PARIS FR, pages 91-95, A.RANCUREL 'l'avocat son huile et son insaponifiable. Utilisation cosmétique' * the whole document *	1-9	
Y	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN OIL CHEMISTS' SOCIETY, vol. 72, no. 4, April 1995 CHAMPAIGN US, pages 473-476, M. FARINES ET AL 'influence of avocado oil processing on the nature of some unsaponifiable constituents' * the whole document *	1-9	
Y	JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD CHEMISTRY, vol. 38, no. 12, December 1990 WASHINGTON US, pages 2164-2168, M.J. WERMAN ET AL 'Partial isolation and characterization of a new natural inhibitor of lysyl oxidase from avocado seed oil' * the whole document *	1-9	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 15 April 1996	Examiner Henry, J
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

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